The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6016 號六十零千六第 日五念月正年丑丁緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 9TH, 1877. 五拜禮 號九月三英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 8, PEI-HO, French steamer, 2,125, Lecointre, Marseilles 28th January, Naples 30th, Port Said 3rd February, Suez 5th, Aden 10th, Galle 20th, Singapore 28th, and Saigon 4th March, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

March 8, PATROCLUS, British steamer, 1,650, W. Courtenay, Shanghai 2nd March, and Amoy 7th, Tea, Silk, and General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 8TH.

Norna, British steamer, for Swatow.
Canton, German bark, for Newchwang.
Jacobine, German bark, for Takao.
Bonito, German bark, for London.
Hesperia, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Esmeralda, British steamer, for Amoy.
Macgregor, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Nehemiah Gibson, American bark, for Cebu.

Departures.

March 8, TIGRE, French steamer, for Saigon and Marseilles.
March 8, ESMERALDA, British steamer, for Amoy.
March 8, HESPERIA, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
March 8, GLAMORGANSHIRE, Brit. bark, for Bangkok.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Pei-Ho*, str., from Marseilles, &c.:—
For Hongkong.
From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. Clément. From Batavia.—Mr. Caudlar. From Singapore.—Dr. Hue, Messrs. Cockevell and MacPherson, and 3 Chinese. From Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. Abendroth, Mrs. Amélie, and Mr. Maudelay, and 48 Chinese.
For Shanghai.
From Marseilles.—Sisters Seyer, Vimmor, Thommerot, Grandivry, and Messrs. Koyander, Doucet, Robert, and Juion. From Port Said.—Mrs. Mariotti.
For Yokohama.
From Marseilles.—Messrs. Maeda, Roquemartin, and Jordan. From Galle.—Mr. Petit.

Per *Patroclus*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—
For Hongkong.—15 Chinese. For Singapore and Penang.—Mr. Bastron and 400 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tigre*, str. for Saigon and Marseilles:—
For Saigon.—Sisters Marie, Auguste, Aloysia, Marie Benjamin, Mrs. Anna de Rocha, Messrs. Adriana, Maria, Luries, Allinat, Kellez, and Rorie, and 1 seaman, and 4 Chinese. For Singapore,—Mr. Daniel da Costa and 3 Chinese. For Galle.—Mr. J. Walter Clutterbersch. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, 2 children, and 2 servants, Miss Cargill, Miss Eveline Cargill, Miss Annie Cargill, Mrs. Pelguin and child, Mrs. Carmen Guerra and child, Miss Dolores Carmen Guerra, Rev. Kidd, 8 children, and servant, Captain Palmer, Messrs. T. Watters, W. McG. Smith, Burrows, Luthens, Miguel Puig y Llogostera, Antonio M. y. Artiz, Julio Carmen, Inclis, John Wilson, Alexander Steward, Hughes, F. Guerra, José Velasco y Giues, Hugan, Cowderoy, Bourrée, Schepel Z. M. Walker, Thatcher, Chua, H. Gough, F. G. Galpin, and Akeinimy.

Per *Hesperia*, str., for Shanghai:—
5 Cabin, 26 Europeans, steerage, and 100 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Amoy:—
1 Cabin and 150 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow:—
100 Chinese.
Per *Canton*, for Newchwang:—
3 Chinese.
Per *Macgregor*, str., for Shanghai:—
100 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Patroclus* reports left Shanghai on 2nd March, and Amoy on the 7th, and had light variable winds and fine, clear weather.

The French mail steamship *Pei-Ho* reports left Marseilles on 28th January, Naples on the 30th, Port Said on 3rd February, Suez on the 5th, Aden on the 10th, Galle on the 20th, Singapore on the 28th, and Saigon on 4th March, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather all passage.

MANILA SHIPPING.

February— ARRIVALS.
9, A. Apcar, British str., from Hongkong.
11, Valparaiso, German bark, from Hamburg.
13, M. A. Wilson, British bark, from Leith.
14, Isadora, American bark, from Sydney.
14, Norden, Danish str., from Hongkong.
15, Salvadora, Spanish str., from Singapore.
15, Humboldt, German bark, from H'kong.
17, N. Constante, Span. str., from Hongkong.
25, Quicksteep, American bark, from Batavia.

February— DEPARTURES.
10, Paragua, Spanish steamer, for Singapore.
~~10, Favorita, American ship, for Iloilo.~~
11, Nuevo Lantaro, Span. bark, for Alicante.
14, Esmeralda, British str., for Hongkong.
15, Charlier, French bark, for Hongkong.
17, Butuan, Spanish steamer, for Hongkong.
17, Zamboanga, Spanish str., for Hongkong.
17, Humboldt, German bark, for Hongkong.
19, M. de la Victoria, Span. trans., for H'kong.
19, Patino, Spanish transport, for Hongkong.
20, Cassandra, German steamer, for London.
22, Valparaiso, American ship, for New York.
22, Ladore, British ship, for Channel.
24, Salvadora, Spanish steamer, for H'kong.
24, Arratoon Apcar, British str., for Macao.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Aurora	Richmond	June 9
Burton Stather	Newcastle	July 25
Palestine	London?	Sept. 17
Iris	Hamburg	Oct. 24
Flying Scud	Antwerp	Oct. 27
Lima	London	Nov. 12
Rurik	Cardiff	Nov 13
Hydra	Cardiff	Nov. 16
America	Cardiff	Nov. 21
Highlander	Boston, U.S.	Nov. 27
Western Chief	London	Nov. 28
Madura	Cardiff	Nov. 28
Hannah Law	Cardiff	Nov. 28
New Era	Cardiff	Nov. 28
Beneluthe	Cardiff	Dec. 4
Caura	Hamburg	Dec. 7
Caribou	Cardiff	Dec. 8
A. E. Vidal	Hamburg	Dec. 17
Carricks	London	Dec. 17
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Dec. 19
Chinaman	London	Dec. 20
Maid Marian	Cardiff	Dec. 21
Ulysses (s.)	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Canaan	Cardiff	Dec. 29
C. R. Bishop	London	Jan. 4
Dune (s.)	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Woodhall	Hamburg	Jan. 12
Hope	London	Jan. 12
Nestor (s.)	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Gryfe	Cardiff	Jan. 16
Batavia	Hamburg	Jan. 18
Glenlyon (s.)	London	Jan. 23
Viking (s.)	London	Jan. 25

Auction Sales to-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, At 2 P.M., Household Furniture, &c.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Name of MESTERN and HULSE has This Day been DISSOLVED by lapse of time, and the Signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

O. J. MESTERN.
W. HULSE.

3m 13 Canton, 31st December, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THOMAS MOALLE in our Firm CEASED on the 31st January, 1877.

The Business will be continued under the Name of MOALLE & Co.

SUTTON & MOALLE.

1m 267 Amoy, 8th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOHN T. A. ALEXANDER, in our Firm, CEASED on 31st ultimo.

JOHNSTON & Co.

3m 15 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this port, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL.
CARL MILISCH.

3m 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been Authorized to SIGN for us by procuration.

We have This Day RE-OPENED a Branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

3m 12 Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

2m 216 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY Established myself at THIS PORT as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

J. ALEXANDER.

3m 41 Amoy, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per procuration.

WILLIAMS & Co.

6m 1933 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th November, 1876, and until further notice, the Business of the above-named Dispensary will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager.

tf 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....500,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Ad. Acdet, Esq. A. McIvor, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. Ed. Tobin, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—Thomas Jackson, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 5 ,, ,,
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 15th February, 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of $125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

tf 280 Hongkong, 15th February, 1877.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

332 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 13th November, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents,

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong 28th July, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET.

THE THREE HOUSES known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Each may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Floors.

Also,

TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.

19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.

THE Beautiful Chinese RESIDENCE, BALL'S COURT, No. 2, with Croquet Lawn, Large Garden, Coach-house, and Stabling.

Apply to A. E. VAUCHER.

367 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 453 Hongkong, 1st March, 1877.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 243 Hongkong, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE UPPER PORTION of Nos. 42 and 44, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1864 Hongkong, 11th January, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES, No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

Apply to TURNER & Co.

239 Hongkong, 7th February, 1877.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES formerly occupied by Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. as their Offices.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

tf 237 Hongkong, 17th February, 1877.

TO BE LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES, in QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Rent, $25 per month.

Apply to PURDON & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road.

1923 Hongkong, 1st December, 1876.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1877.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

tf 2059 Hongkong, 29th December, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSES in SEYMOUR TERRACE and PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 7, CAINE ROAD, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.

No. 10, ALBANY ROAD, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.

No. 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE, at present occupied by Mr. N. J. EDE, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 513 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession,

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace. All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.

1464 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CELEBRATED WINES.

We have secured some Excellent Wines and Cognac of the well known shippers, CUTLER, PALMER & Co., and invite comparison with any and all other brands.

We have to offer:

	Per 1 doz. quarts.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, $15	
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HOCHHEIMER, $8.50	
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON	$12
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU LAROSE	$7
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s ST. JULIEN	$6
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CANTENAC	$5.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MEDOC	$4.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s HAUT SAUTERNE	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, fine full flavor, black seal	$10.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino Puro, blue seal	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Manzanillo, red seal	$8.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY, Vino de Pasto, blue seal	$8.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 1 star	$6.25
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 2 star	$7.50
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 3 star	$9
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC 4 star	$10.50

Also,

WACHTER & Co.'s CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE,
at $18 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1984 Hongkong, 13th December, 1876.

NOTICE.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been TRANSFERRED to THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of 20, Old Broad Street, London.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND.....£340,000 Sterling.

With reference to the foregoing advertisement, THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT COMPANY, and has appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT at HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

20, Old Broad Street, London,
1st January, 1877.

THE Undersigned is prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and ISSUE POLICIES on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY by any First-class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Company of London.

288 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya Central,

THIS DAY,

the 9th March, 1877, at Noon,—

An Invoice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SILK UMBRELLAS.
Fashionable PERFUMERY in Cases, Toilet SOAP, COLOGNE WATER, VIOLET POWDER, TABLE CUTLERY, CORK-SCREWS, TOWELS, CRYSTAL FLOWER STANDS, Aquariums, &c.
12 Casks SODA CRYSTALS.
50 Cases GIN, Cock Mark.
Sundry STATIONERY.
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
Hair and Wire Tube BRUSHES.
An Invoice of R. BROWN & Co.'s PAINTS, comprising RED PAINT, BLACK PAINT, WHITE LEAD, and WHITE ZINC.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

371 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 9th March, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 22, Hollywood Road,
(Under Writ of Execution.)—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, CLOCKS, PICTURES, Marble-top TABLES, TEA BOYS, English-made ESCRITOIRE, VASES, STATUETTES, WHATNOTS, WARDROBES, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

364 Hongkong, 6th March, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND AND PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 10th day of March, 1877, at Noon, on the Premises (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale),—

A Portion of that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 174, abutting on the North side thereof on a Close registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 170, and measuring thereon Forty-five feet; on the South side on the remaining portion of Inland Lot No. 174, and measuring thereon Forty-five feet; on the East side thereof on Peel Street, and measuring thereon Twenty-nine feet; and on the West side thereof on Staveley Street, and measuring thereon Twenty-nine feet; which said Piece or Parcel of Ground contains in the whole 1,317 square feet, and is known as No. 3, Peel Street, together with the THREE-STORIED TENEMENT or DWELLING HOUSE erected thereon.

Annual Crown Rent, $15.55.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the Balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers, &c.

332 Hongkong, 27th February, 1877.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Rev. R. H. KIDD to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 12th day of March, 1877, at 2 o'clock P.M. (instead of the time previously advertised), at his Residence, Albany Road,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing, Dining and Bedroom SUITES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, EASY CHAIRS, MIRRORS, TABLES, PICTURES, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, GLASS and PLATED WARE, CROCKERY WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, TOILET TABLES and GLASS, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after SATURDAY, the 10th March.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

282 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT
AGENT for DR ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S. CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, HONGKONG.

227 Hongkong, 16th November, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, February, 1877.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1835 Hongkong, 4th October, 1876.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have THIS DAY CLOSED their PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS and Ceased to Carry on Business. Creditors are requested to send in their claims for payment not later than the 15th instant. Those indebted to us will oblige by an early settlement.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

5d 363 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1877.

NOTICE.

GEORGE SMITH & COMPANY, WINE, SPIRIT, & BEER MERCHANTS, SHANGHAI.

We have appointed Messrs. NORTON & Co., DUDDELL STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD, our AGENTS in HONGKONG, from whom Supplies of our Wines, &c., may be obtained.

Price Lists on application.

GEORGE SMITH & Co.

Agents at
AMOY.....ARTHUR CORNER, Esq.
FOOCHOW.....Messrs. NEWMAN & Co.
CANTON.....Messrs. GEPP & Co.
YOKOHAMA...ALEX. W. GLENNIE, Esq.

3m 359 Shanghai, 21st February, 1877.

FOR SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON AND Co.

NEW BOOKS:
NOVELS, WORKS OF REFERENCE,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PRESENTATION BOOKS, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC;
INSTRUCTION BOOKS for PIANO, FLUTE, HARMONIUM, CORNET, VIOLIN, and BANJO.

STATIONERY, in GREAT VARIETY.
A Large Assortment of
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
COLOURED and UNCOLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS.
COPIES of ART PICTURES, by GOUPIL & Co.
TABLE GLASSWARE, in many Designs.
FINE ENGLISH EARTHENWARE.
DINNER and DESSERT SETS, &c., &c.
SOLID LEATHER and other TRAVELLING TRUNKS.
GENTLEMEN'S TOOL CHESTS.
PERAMBULATORS, Double and Single.
INDIA-RUBBER SHEET PACKING.
TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, all Sizes.
AMERICAN COOKING and PARLOUR STOVES.
VASE LAMPS, Very Handsome.
SHIP'S MASTHEAD and SIDE-LIGHT LAMPS.
A Well Assorted Stock of
CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S STORES.
CALIFORNIA STORES.
GERMAN VEGETABLES, SAUSAGES, MEATS, and SOUPS.
NUZEER KHAN & Co's INDIAN CONDIMENTS:
Assorted CHUTNIES, PICKLED LIMES, PICKLED MONGOES,
PICKLED CAULIFLOWERS,
TAMARIND FISH, JAMS, JELLIES, &c., &c., &c.

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tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

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THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

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THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

Intimations.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

With the kind permission and under the Patronage of H.E. the Hon. Sir F. COLBORNE, K.C.B., and H.E. Vice-Admiral RYDER, the above SPORTS will be held

ON THE CRICKET GROUND,
THIS DAY and TO-MORROW,
Commencing each day at 1.30 P.M.

COMMITTEE.

Commodore G. W. WATSON, President.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. S. DICKINS, 28th Regiment, Vice-President.

MEMBERS.

Commander H. SALMOND, R.N.
Lieutenant W. S. P. GRAVES, R.N.
Lieutenant J. E. C. GODRICH, R.N.
Lieutenant F. O. PIKE, R.N.
W. HYNES, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel HALL, R.A.
Major BURTON, R.E.
Captain DUGAN, 28th Regiment.
Deputy Commissary BAKER, Commissariat Department.
Assistant-Commissary KERNAGHAN.

JUDGES.

Captain COLOMB, R.N.
Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINS, 28th Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel HALL, R.A.

STARTERS.

Captain DUCAT, 28th Regiment.
Commander SALMON, R.N.

PROGRAMME,
FIRST DAY.

1—Boys' Race. 200 Yards—1st Prize, $4; 2nd Prize, $2.
2—Putting the Shot—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
3—Long Jump—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
4—1 Mile Flat Race. Open to Sailors and Marines—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
5—Water Bucket Race—1st Prize, $3; 2nd Prize, $2.50; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
6—1 Mile Flat Race. Open to Men of Garrison. Presented by W. M. MORGAN, Esq.—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
7—120 Yards Hurdles. 10 Flights. Open to Officers of the Army and Navy, and Members of the Hongkong and German Clubs.—1st Prize, Cup valued $25; 2nd Prize, $10.
8—Tug of War—1st Prize, $16; 2nd Prize, $8.
9—Half Mile Flat Race. Open—1st Prize, $15; 2nd Prize, $7; 3rd Prize, $3.
10—High Jump—1st Prize, $5; 2nd Prize, $2.50.
11—Veteran's Race. 300 Yards Flat Race. For Men of 17 Years Service and Over—1st Prize, $7; 2nd Prize, $3.50; 3rd Prize, $1.70.
12—200 Yards Flat Race. Heavy Marching Order. Open to Blue Jackets only—1st Prize, $10; 2nd Prize, $5; 3rd Prize, $2.50.
13—Three-Legged Race—1st Prize, $4; 2nd Prize, $2.75; 3rd Prize, $1.75.
14—Race for Chair Coolies, with Chairs—1st Prize, $3.50; 2nd Prize, $2.75; 3rd Prize, $1.75; 4th Prize, $1.

By kind permission of Vice-Admiral Ryder, Captain Colomb, and Officers, the Band of H.M.S. *Audacious* will attend to-day.

Entrance to Grand Stand by Murray Pier.

Spectators are particularly requested not to pass under the ropes, as the inner enclosure will be kept clear for competitors and officials.

First Race to start at 1.30 P.M. punctually on each day.

R. S. F. WALKER,
Lieutenant, 28th Regiment,
Honorary Secretary.

347 Hongkong, 9th March, 1877.

EDUCATION.

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Conducted by the BROTHERS of the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS, under the Patronage of Right Rev. Dr. J. T. RAIMONDI, D.D., Bishop of Acantho and Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.

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3m 317 Hongkong, 26th February, 1877.

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Consultations in French, English, and Spanish, from 2 to 4 P.M.

31, QUEEN'S ROAD,
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1m 316 Hongkong, 20th February, 1877.

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1910 Hongkong, 30th November, 1876.

NOTICE.

MR. J. PENATI, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, from the Royal Conservatorium of Milan, now residing in Macao, visits Hongkong FOUR DAYS A WEEK, viz., Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, to give LESSONS on the PIANO and SINGING. Letters can be addressed, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
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THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
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THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS of SHANGHAI;

Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

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NOTICE.

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NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
827 HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 9TH, 1877.

THE Consular Reports on the foreign trade of Japan for the year 1875 have been published, and they strongly confirm the statements made by the *Kinji Hioron* noticed in these columns about a month ago. The imports for that period, it appears, exceeded the exports by some twelve millions of dollars, involving a large drain of treasure, which Japan—never a rich country—can ill afford. As Sir Harry Parkes and the different British Consuls point out, this state of things can only be remedied by an increase in the production of certain articles and the development of the natural resources of the country. Mr. Consul ANNESLEY, of Hiogo, writes on this feature of the trade:—"The serious falling off in the value of the foreign export trade of this district is a subject worth the attention of the native Government, affecting as it does the revenue of the country as well as the prosperity of its inhabitants. The purchasing powers of the latter are already sensibly impaired, and, unless some change for the better take place, will speedily be still further diminished. There is no reason why the production of copper, camphor, tobacco, wax, and other articles, for which a ready market exists in Europe, should not, under favourable circumstances, be largely increased, and millions of acres of waste land be thus made to contribute to the wealth of the country." In Yezo, it is stated, there are vast tracts of land capable of producing excellent wheat crops, and the mineral deposits of the country are still scarcely tapped. Until, however, the Government sets to work in earnest to construct roads by which transport to a port of shipment can be facilitated, comparatively little progress will be made. The Authorities are undoubtedly most anxious to forward the prosperity of the people, both by opening up new sources and by the creation of new industries; but it has been singularly unfortunate with many of its undertakings, and, owing to inexperience, has often begun at the wrong end. The people have, moreover, been incautious in their adoption of Western inventions and institutions, rashly purchasing articles of luxury they could well have done without for some time to come. It is to be hoped that the Government will, if it can manage to quell the Satsuma insurrection without bloodshed, go steadily and soberly to work to find out the best and most economical way in which to develop the productive power of the country. If the present condition of affairs be allowed to go on for many years, a feeling of discontent, ending in reaction and revolution, will follow. For this there is, however, no occasion, provided the MIKADO's Government will only act with prudence and care. It could not do better than take the advice of some disinterested foreigner on the subject of the development of the mineral wealth and agricultural capabilities of the empire.

THE Reuter's telegram published in yesterday's issue contains an important announcement in connection with the Eastern Question. Peace has, it is said, been concluded between Turkey and Servia, and the English fleet has been withdrawn from Besika Bay. This may be taken to mean that the prospects of peace are brighter, but at the same time it must not be hastily concluded that, because Servia has come to terms with the Porte, Russia has therefore abandoned all intention of going to war. It is true that the rumour that the Russian army was about to cross the Pruth has been denied, and it has been asserted in St. Petersburg that the measures taken in massing forces at Kischeneff are merely defensive, but past experience has shown how little faith can be reposed in Muscovite assurances. Russian territory has never been threatened, and it is absurd to talk about an army of two hundred thousand men being required for the defence of a frontier no one has thought of attacking. The Russian army was collected there for one of two purposes: either with the intention of opening a campaign, or else with a view of coercing Turkey by a display of force. If the latter was the real intention of the St. Petersburg Government, it has certainly failed most signally, for Turkey has shown no disposition to exhibit the white feather, but, on the contrary has displayed a desire to try conclusions with her big foe at the point of the sword. Russia has made so many and such open preparations for war that she cannot well recede from the bellicose position she has taken up without some loss of prestige. Of course she may find it more politic to pocket her pride and give up her warlike designs; for, as it has been demonstrated before, Russia is not in a good financial position, and could at the present time ill bear the strain upon her resources which a great European struggle would entail. But the war party in Russia is strong, active, and restless, and it is doubtful whether the CZAR, however pacifically disposed, can safely disregard their wishes and counsels. The fact that Servia has made peace with the SULTAN must not be taken as a conclusive proof of a change of policy on the part of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. In Servia latterly a great reaction has taken place in feeling towards Russia. The Servians had been led to expect more material support from the CZAR in their conflict with Turkey, and they not unnaturally resent what they deem a betrayal of trust on his part. At the close of a struggle which has taxed their resources to the utmost they find themselves no better off than they were previously, and are evidently inclined to lay the blame of their failure upon the Russian Autocrat. It will be seen, therefore, that it by no means follows as a matter of course, because Servia has laid down her arms, Russia will throw up all design of invading Turkey. The real truth probably is that Russia will still go to war if the Powers do not interfere, but will submit to their decision if they say that she shall not cross the Danube. As the Powers are rather disgusted with the action of the Porte in rejecting all the proposals of the Conference, it is questionable what may occur, but it seems most probable that in any case England will keep out of any contest that may arise, at all events in its earlier stages. Further news will be looked for with great interest, and there can be little doubt that the question of peace or war will soon be definitely decided.

The steamer *Tu-yee* has arrived at and the steamer *Anoy* has left Shanghai.

Inspector Corcoran, of the Police, has been appointed Warden of the Victoria Gaol, vice Alfred Grey, who has retired with a pension in consequence of ill-health.

The Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades held a parade and inspection on the Praya between the Canton Steamer Wharf and the Harbour-Master's Office yesterday, which was satisfactory.

The Agents of the Pacific Mail Company have received a telegram from Yokohama announcing the arrival at that port of the steamer *Alaska* on Wednesday, and that she would leave for Hongkong to-day.

The annual Naval and Military Athletic Sports will be held to-day and to-morrow on the Cricket Ground. The programme is a good one, and it is to be hoped the weather will keep up for the occasion. The band of H.M.S. *Audacious*, by the kind permission of Admiral Ryder, Captain Colomb, and officers, will be on the ground, and the sports will commence at half-past one instead of one o'clock as has been previously announced. The only entrance to the grand stand is by Murray Pier.

The M. M. steamer *Peiho*, Captain Lecointre, from Marseilles with dates to the 28th January, *viâ* Naples, Port Said, Suez, and Point de Galle, Singapore, and Saigon, with the London mails of the 26th January, arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The appointment of an additional medical officer to the flagship on the China Station, now held by Fleet-Surgeon G. B. Hill, for special service in connection with the Lock Hospitals in Japan, is, we believe, likely soon to be abolished. It is proposed to hand over the charge of these hospitals to the Japanese Government, and it is probable that a higher class of native medical practitioner than hitherto employed in this department will be placed in charge in future.

A special telegram from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* states:—"Commercial intercourse between Russia and China has come to a complete standstill, owing to a prohibitory decree issued by the Chinese Government. The decree is promptly by suspicions aroused by Colonel Przevalsky's exploring expedition and other Russian movements along the Chinese frontier, which are taken in China to indicate hostile designs. The Chinese Imperial decree entirely forbids commercial intercourse with Russia."

Returns of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending March 7th:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Thursday	53	972
Friday	61	1103
Saturday	46	827
Sunday	46	Sunday
Monday	45	956
Tuesday	32	1105
Wednesday	41	824
Total	324	5,787

The following is a list of articles presented to the City Hall Museum and Library from February 26th to 8th March, 1877:—One Kerr's Chinese materia medica, by Dr. S. Dods; fourteen birds, by Mr. O. Beurmann; one gun (Chinese), by Mr. D. Gillies; two marcca penelope bulana (waterfowl), and one trionyx ferox (turtle), by Mr. G. Borgin; one Japanese otter-skin, by Mr. H. St. L. Magniac; and four cases Hongkong butterflies and moths, by Mr. J. M. Armstrong.

The Saigon *Indépendant* announces that in consequence of the falling off in the support extended to it its publication will be temporarily suspended. Should a sufficient number of subscribers be forthcoming it will be resumed, the price being reduced. It plaintively observes that while formerly it had a sufficient number of supporters to assure its life, it has gradually been abandoned by them, some having left the colony while others have succumbed to the effects of the climate and disappeared from our globe, and their places have not been filled by others. The journal is in the eighth year of its existence, and it is to be hoped it has not yet reached the end of its labours.

The following items are from the *London and China Express* of the 26th January:—

Mr. Pope Hennessey, the new Governor of Hongkong, has received the freedom of the city of Cork.

The Royal Humane Society's Testimonial has been presented to Lieut. J. W. Osborne, of H.M.S. *Narcissus*, for saving Marshal Mannard, of the same ship, who fell overboard at Woosung on the 18th of October last.

Two gunboats of the latest design, and calculated to carry heavy ordnance, have recently been purchased from a private firm for the Chinese Government. It is stated that they will be navigated out to China by half-pay naval officers, who will probably retain their commands until their Chinese crews have become well acquainted with the vessels.

The handsome new screw China clipper *Loudoun Castle* sailed from the Clyde on the 15th January, reached London on the 18th, after a splendid run to the Downs, her average speed being fully 12½ knots against a strong head wind and heavy sea to the Lizard. The *Loudoun Castle* was recently built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson for Messrs. Skinner and Co.'s China line. The passage to London fully confirms the result of the trial trip on the 15th January.

The command of the troops at Shorncliffe has been assigned to Colonel Peyton, and not to the Duke of Connaught, as was rumoured, but it is asserted that when Colonel Peyton becomes a major-general, probably about twelve months hence, his Royal Highness will be his successor. Colonel Peyton served in the 98th Regiment with the expedition to the north of China in 1842, and was present at the operations in the Yangtze-Kiang, the attack and capture of Nanking, and at the landing before Nanking. He has also served with distinction in India.

The total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London for the week ended the 20th January was 3,368,539lbs., which, compared with 3,733,733lbs. for the preceding week, shows a reduction of rather more than 1¼ per cent. Of the above total 2,372,544lbs. was for home consumption, 937,333lbs. was removed coastwise, 160,606lbs. was sent coastwise for exportation, 144,931lbs. was exported, and 3,075lbs. was for ship's stores. The duty received during the same period amounted to £53,314, showing a fall of 9½ per cent., the total in the previous week being £65,570.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company announce that their London station has been placed in communication by pneumatic tube with the principal post-office telegraph stations in the city, and that the originals of all messages handed in at these stations are forwarded immediately to the company's station for further transmission. It is also announced that in order to expedite the delivery of messages received from China and Japan by the lines of the company arrangements have been made for a direct delivery by the company's own messengers, so that the messages will not, as heretofore, pass through the post-office.

H.E. Kwo, the Chinese Ambassador, had an audience with Lord Derby at the Foreign-office on January 23rd. It is now officially announced that the present Embassy will continue for at all the events three years; and it may, therefore be presumably taken as the prelude to a permanent Embassy in London. Up to the present the date at which the Ambassador is to be presented to the Queen has not been settled. A residence has been taken for the Ambassador and his suite at 46, Portland-place; but it will probably take some little time for them to adjust a European house to the various exigencies of a Chinese Yamen, the model upon which the establishment will of course be to a great extent based.

F. W. C. Foegel, master of barque *Adler*, of Elsfleth, 471 tons, from Swatow, July 24th, for Queenstown (sugar in bags), reports:—Arrived safely January 5th, and, having received orders for Greenock, proceeded from thence on the 12th, at 10 a.m., with Channel pilot on board. Sighted Tuskar and Rock-a-Bill Lights, the latter at 5 p.m. on the 3th, bearing S.W. by W. about 14 miles. Proceeded up Channel, steering principally N.E. On the 14th, at 6.30 a.m., tide half flood, weather thick, with rain, wind S. by E., strong; the ship suddenly struck on the rocks at Kearney Point (County Down), and bumped heavily, and filled as the tide rose. At high water the vessel capsized, broke her masts, and became a total wreck. The cargo melted away completely, and the empty bags washed on shore.—Portaferry, January 15th.

The latest mail advices received here were Shanghai December 8th; Foochow; Yokohama (*viâ* San Francisco) 11th; Hongkong 14th; Manila; Batavia 17th; Singapore 21st; and Galle 28th. There were no later advices than those dated as above, which were received from China and the Straits Settlements by the French mail, *viâ* Marseilles, on the 18th January, four days in advance of their due date, and from Japan per Pacific mail *viâ* San Francisco, on the 17th. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, bringing dates Yokohama 12th, Shanghai 15th, Hongkong 21st, Singapore 28th December, left Brindisi on January 25th, and was expected to reach London on its due date, the 29th. The following French mail, with a week's later advices, left Suez on the 23rd January, three days early.

A gentleman in Virginia City, Nevada, whose Chinese cook left him, was unable to retain any of numerous "Johns" for over a day, until he induced one of them to explain that some apparently meaningless strips of red paper on the kitchen wall contained the Chinese inscription, "Boss woman, long time tongue. Muchee jaw, jaw!"

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

8th March.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

UP AGAIN.

John Crick, a steward, unemployed, was charged with drunkenness and refusal to pay chair hire. He was charged with a similar offence on the 6th instant. He was this time fined $1, and ordered to pay 20 cents for chair hire to coolies.

WHERE THE CABBAGES GO.

Low Ayow, a gardener, was charged by P.C. Barker with the unlawful possession of two English cabbages at Yow-mah-tee.

The constable said the prisoner told him his master allowed him to take them, and when he proposed to go to his master to make enquiry he threw them away.

Fined 50 cents.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF WOOD.

Wong Aching and U Afü, two coolies, were charged by Mr. Joseph M. Emanuel with the unlawful possession of wood.

The charge was proved, and the prisoners were fined 50 cents each.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF PEPPER.

Leung Afat and Chan Aching, charged, on remand, with the unlawful possession of a large quantity of pepper which they were carrying up the hill at the back of No. Police Station, were again brought up.

Lee Ahop, employed at the Tak Mee store, Western Street, said he knew nothing of either of the prisoners. On the 5th inst. four bags of pepper were stolen from the store during his absence. He identified the two bags of pepper produced as two of the four.

Inspector Cradock said the first prisoner was sent in custody to Kowloon to point out the man from whom, as he had stated, he bought the pepper, but he failed to do so.

The first prisoner was fined £5; in default, three months' hard labour. The second was fined £2; in default, one month's hard labour.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ALLEGED SHOP-LIFTING BY A SOLDIER.

The remanded case, in which George Batten, private in H.M. 28th Regiment, was charged, with others not in custody, with making a raid on Chinese territory in the village of Sam-sai-poi and stealing from a shop counter the sum of $2, came on again.

Chinese constable No. 183 said that on the 4th instant at 1.10 p.m. he was in the station. Three of the witnesses came into the charge-room and one of them, Wong-tsoi-ching, a soldier at Sam-sai-poi, gave him the cap, the number, and the $2 produced.

The prisoner was duly cautioned and informed that his case would be sent for trial at the Supreme Court.

The prisoner said he would rather that the magistrate would deal with it himself.

The magistrate said it was a case which should come before a jury, and he would not take the responsibility. There were many points for a jury to consider, but if he had evidence to prove that he was not one of the party who stole the $2, he would deal with the case himself.

The prisoner said he had no evidence to prove the *alibi*, but he had a witness to prove that he lost a cap on Saturday last, and also the loss of his number. All he could say was that he was not one of the party. If he was there as alleged why did not the witnesses identify him? He would not, however, call his witness, and would reserve his defence for the Supreme Court.

The prisoner was then committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY AGAINST A SOLDIER.

The remanded case, in which James Barnard, a private in H.M. 28th Regiment, was charged, with others, not in custody with attacking two men at the Black Rock came on again.

The Magistrate gave him the usual caution, and told him he would send his case to the Supreme Court.

The prisoner said he would make his defence now. He was out for a walk, and he saw nine men coming down by the Black Rock. One had a helmet on. He soon after met his friend, Michael O'Shaughnessey, and asked him for a light. He said he was going one way, but went another, and as he was passing the police station the Inspector called him in and asked him how far he had been, and if he had been near the Black Rock. He said he had not, and did not know where the Black Rock was. A Chinaman in the station said he was the man, and the Inspector detained him. He had a witness who gave him the bamboo.

Michael O'Shaughnessey, a private, said he met the prisoner half a mile from Yow-mah-tee and got a light from him. He saw also at a distance eleven men, three of whom had helmets. The prisoner was alone. Witness then went to the barracks.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

ASSAULT.

The remanded case, in which Chun Akum, a boilermaker employed at Captain Sands' Patent slip, was charged with assaulting Mah Akwan, also a boilermaker, employed by the same firm, but at the Novelty Ironworks, and breaking his arm with a hammer, came on again.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Caldwell for the defendant.

Wong Wing Wong, a boilermaker, said he was at the Novelty Ironworks on Tuesday and heard the defendant send the boy for the complainant, and when the complainant came to him the defendant picked up the hammer and the poker and struck him on the arm with both implements at once. There were no words between them.

Leung Achoy, also employed at the Novelty Iron Works, called for the defence, said he saw the complainant with a hammer attack the defendant and the defendant lifted up a poker and defended himself and struck the complainant on the arm. Previous to this they had been quarelling, but he did not know what about. The hammer and poker could not be grasped together by one person as described. They were picked up separately by each person.

In reply to Mr. Holmes, witness said the complainant picked up the hammer first, at which time the defendant was standing near him (the witness) and the poker.

Lum Ating, a blacksmith, called for the defence, corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

Tsung Man Kwai, a boilermaker, said he saw the complainant come in following the defendant. He saw the hammer in the complainant's hand.

After some remarks by the Magistrate, he said he would deal with the case without sending it to the Supreme Court. He would fine the defendant $50; in default, three months' hard labour, and to be also sentenced besides to one month's hard labour, and to make compensation to the complainant in the sum of $25 for breaking his arm.

A VILLAGE FIGHT.

Fan Awong, a boat builder, was charged by Chan Afoo, a painter, with attacking him at Yow-mah-tee with others, inflicting a severe wound on his forehead, and robbing him of two jackets and $5. It turned out, however, that it was a village fight.

The prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

It is stated that the "Order of the Indian Empire," just instituted to commemorate the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty, will swell the number of Orders of Knighthood now in existence to one hundred and forty-six. It will be the seventh English Order, the others being the Garter, the Thistle, the Order of Saint Patrick, the Bath, the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and the Star of India. It is curious to think how these Orders of Knighthood have altered since their creation. One of the stipulations of the oath taken by a candidate for the Order of the Garter is that he shall fight against Mahomedans and infidels. Yet at least one Sultan of Turkey has been a Knight of this Order, and the Shah of Persia is one now. The oldest Order now in existence is the Scottish Order of the Thistle, founded in 809. Next to it comes the Spanish Order of Calatrava, instituted by Sancho III. of Castille in 1158. It is noteworthy that non-Christian States have adopted this originally purely Christian mode of distinction. Persia has the Order of the Lion and Sun, besides another Order instituted in honour of a French Envoy, which has now died out. Turkey has the Medjidié, founded in 1852; China boasts of the Order of the Dragon, instituted in 1863; and Japan has an "Order of Civil and Military Merit." But it seems almost too absurd to be true when we read that in 1865 the Order of Kamehameha was instituted for the decoration of the Sandwich Islanders. Are the robes of this order a cocked hat and a paper collar, its star the capsule of a pickle bottle, and its sceptre a war-club or umbrella?

JOURNAL OF THE EXPEDITION FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE FLY RIVER.

BY L. M. D'ALBERTIS, C.M.Z.S., ETC.

June 16th.—Left at 10.30 a.m. as we could not get up our steam before; we obtained more fish by dynamite. Visited the shore and shot a specimen of Paradisia apoda, if it should be that bird which it closely resembles. If so, it is the first time it has been met with in New Guinea. Not far from our starting-point we saw a large rock above the water in the middle of the river, and trying to avoid it by nearing the right bank, about twenty-five feet high, came upon a large house, and a few natives were seen to run away armed with bows and arrows. We stopped in front of the house, and then landed to visit the house and plantation, in order to procure food and ethnological specimens, so as to be able to form an opinion of the natives of this part of New Guinea. So far we have not as yet been able to have any communication with them from their constantly running away on our approach. I found the house was constructed upon piles, fifteen feet high, neatly built, but of a different style to any I have seen in other parts of New Guinea. The interior was very clean, and arranged in good order. We inspected everything, and took away with us some weapons, stone implements, and several ornaments, which will serve to show, by comparison and examination the race of people inhabiting this part of New Guinea. We procured also some bananas of a very bad quality, but did not see any pigs. In the exchange for what we took I left three axes, three knives, six bottles, some red calico, and some handkerchiefs. We returned on board without seeing any natives, and steamed away. Soon after we passed a small island, got into shallow water, and struck the ground three times, but fortunately received no injury; but on steering for the left bank we got again into the proper channel with a depth of water of two and three fathoms. About 4 p.m. we were obliged to stop, our supply of wood being exhausted. We saw three men and two canoes, but found it impossible to induce them to approach us, for they abandoned their canoes and disappeared into the forest. June 17th.—About 10 a.m. we left; after steaming a few miles the water became so shallow—only half a fathom—that we had to stop near the right bank, where we found one and a-half fathom. The engineer went in the dingy to sound, and found the channel continuous at one and a-half fathoms on the right hand side, but there was a large snag lying across it. He returned on board at 4 p.m., but too late to proceed any further. We proposed to clear the passage, but we at the same time hoped we should have some rain by to-morrow and have a greater depth of water. I went on shore and ascended the summit of a hill, 250 feet high. On the top I found a good path along the ridge of the hill, and also visited a small house, which appeared to have been only recently vacated by the natives, judging from the remains of food and fresh leaves used by them to sit upon. There were some net bags, in which I found some Dammar resin, and also some bamboos for carrying water. The paths at the summit of the hill were very numerous. From the top, in a north to north-east direction, I observed some very high mountains at a great distance, and the land rose gradually in that direction; it was so misty at the time that I found it impossible to determine the distance. In the afternoon I again visited the hill with some of the men; we then obtained a much better view, but not enough to enable us to form an opinion of the true distance, but I calculated they may be 50 or 60 miles distant from us. Very probably it was the great Charles Louis range. The hills were covered with dense vegetation on a yellow and red clay soil, to be seen here and there covering a hard sandstone. In the creeks quartz was seen in abundance. John, one of the men, is ill with fever; Palmer improving. June 18th.—After the rain of last night we found the water deeper, and left at about 7.30 a.m., we found the current very strong against us; had to stop at 1 p.m. for want of fuel, having progressed only four or five miles; the water soon shallowed, and the current was strong against us at the rate of about five miles an hour. I passed nearly four hours rambling on shore, and found the country formed of small rounded hills from 50 to 100 feet high. I observed as usual in the creeks and gullies an abundance of quartz pebbles, and the dirt, when washed, gave a large quantity of iron. The forest is very luxuriant, and of semitropical vegetation, and the ground was generally covered by a species of begonia. Mr. Wilcox had an attack of illness. June 19th.—Left at 7.30 a.m., but the wood being bad we did not progress more than six or seven miles, and about noon had to delay for the purpose of cutting more wood. Steamed again about 3 p.m., and stopped a short time after at some bread-fruit trees we saw in a small plantation. We proceeded again, and as the water was shallow, having only three feet of water, I gave orders to the engineer to go slow, and to stop when we had only half a fathom of water to give us time to sound; but he must have misunderstood my instructions, for he went at full speed. The result was that we struck the ground three times, and had to stop. The men landed to cut wood, and I occupied myself by rambling about, and found the country undulating and hilly to the height of from forty to fifty feet. The trees here growing widely apart, but taller than any I had previously seen. The soil was of yellow clay covered by a strata of decayed vegetation. Mosses and an apparently new species of pitcher plant (Nepenthes) covered the ground in great abundance. Quartz and sandstone were found in the creeks. June 20th.—It was raining all last night and this morning till nine a.m. Left at noon, but the wood being wet, and a strong current against us, we did not go very far. About four p.m. we arrived at a plantation on the left bank, where we saw some poor sugar-cane and plenty of taro. Anchored to collect some provisions, as ours are all consumed, but I keep in reserve four or five pounds of flour and biscuit, to be used only in case of necessity. We thought we perceived some movement among the grass on the bank but could not distinguish if any natives were there, or any dogs or pigs. We landed and found a small house, two or three hundred yards from the river, in the middle of a taro plantation; entered the house and got some yams and fish which we found ready for cooking by the natives, and some ornaments or stone implements. Dawan captured a young pig, at which we were all delighted, as we all began to feel the want of meat. We determined to remain here for the night, to cut wood to-morrow—there being a great number of fallen trees—and taro for future occasions. June 21st.—We had a good deal of rain during the night and this morning, so that the men did not land to cut wood until 9 a.m. Captured another pig, and obtained ten bags of taro. I found two human skeletons exposed on a platform, and secured them for scientific purposes. I left in exchange for what we took, tomahawks, knives, handkerchiefs, beads, bottles, pins, and looking-glasses. Left at 12.30 p.m., and our progress was slow, the current being strong against us. From passing too close to the bank we were struck by the branches of an overhanging tree occasioned by the want of care of the man at the helm. I saw in the middle of the river a very singular plant, which only grows on gravel banks in the rivers, serving as a natural warning to voyagers in an unexplored river; I was aware of this, and gave orders to proceed at half-speed, and told the man to steer to the left, but my directions must have been again misunderstood, as we went at full speed and received a severe shock upon the gravel banks; fortunately we sustained no damage, but we had to drop anchor for the night. June 22nd.—All night and morning we had heavy rain, and although we had our steam up till noon, the current was so strong against us that we resolved to wait until the flood had subsided. Passed the day on shore, which teemed with a most luxuriant vegetation; observed yellow clay and quartz in the creeks. Mr. Hargrave and the Chinaman ill with fever. June 23rd.—Left early this morning, and, after steaming a few miles, came upon two branches of the river; took the right branch, being the largest, but not of a greater breadth than 50 or 60 yards, the depth of water being almost constant from two to three fathoms, but we had not proceeded very far when we came upon a gravel bank in the middle of the river, and found that we had suddenly shoaled to half a fathom of water. The *Neva* got aground, and the force of the current sent her on her beam ends, and we fully expected she would capsize. Sounded in the dingy from bank to bank, and found only half a fathom with a gravel bottom. At last found one fathom, close to the right bank, where we anchored, expecting, by waiting, the river would rise with the rain. June 24th.—We had no rain, so the shallow water still continued, and we were obliged to remain; so I spent the day in shooting, and traversed some miles of country, which I found hilly, and the hills becoming more elevated as we pass inland from the river. Still I did not see any mountains. The height of the hills seen and ascended averaged from 300 to 400 feet. Observed yellow clay, green sandstone, and the usual quartz pebble in the creeks. This place afforded the greatest interest to the naturalist. On the top of one of the hills I found a small house, in which I discovered some arrows, and stones used for cooking food, some flint implements, and some cassowary bones. Although the house was small there was a division in the middle, for a separation of the sexes. We had some rain during the day. Mr. Hargrave had a slight attack of fever. June 25th.—Abundance of rain last night, and the river had risen this morning with a strong current. We left at 9 a.m., but in two hours did not make progress more than one or one and a half miles; notwithstanding we took every precaution we run twice aground, but did not sustain any damage. At 11 a.m. started for the third time, but the current drove the *Neva* against a snag, and we sustained two or three shocks and were nearly capsized, and lost from the roof a valuable collection of living plants, together with some skulls and skeletons of animals which were stored on the roof for want of room inside the steamer, and also some yards of canvas which got entangled in the screw and rudder so that we could not move. The anchor was quickly dropped so that we should not be carried by the current, but it placed the *Neva* on a gravel bank, lying over on her side, and much water got into her. We made every effort to get her afloat again, but were unsuccessful. As the flood subsided the *Neva* remained on the now dry gravel bank all the day. At 8.30 p.m. the clouds were heavy with rain and every appearance of a thunderstorm; so we remained, in hopes that a heavy flood would relieve us from our unpleasant position. June 26th.—Heavy rain last night. The river was rising, but at 6.30 a.m. our position had not improved. It appears to me and to all—and especially to Mr. Hargrave—that we cannot proceed any further in the *Neva*, and he advised me when we floated again to return. I requested him to write his opinion in my logbook, which he did as follows:—"Mr. D'Albertis asked my opinion about the possibility of the *Neva* proceeding up the Fly River. I said she cannot, the current is six or seven knots, the channel narrow, the eddies make the rudder useless.—Lieut. Hargrave." From 6 to 8 a.m. the flood rose a little more, and we again tried to float the *Neva*, but with no success, and she remained this day on the gravel bank. Two men on the sick list. June 27th.—Last night, about 1 a.m., the water again rose until 6 a.m., when I sent some men in the dingy to put an anchor astern, in order to try to get her off the gravel bank on which she had been fixed for the last two days. By the carelessness of one of the men, the point of the anchor struck the dingy, and damaged it so much that we had to defer any attempt to relieve the *Neva*, as the dingy had to be got on shore to be repaired. The flood having subsided, the *Neva* remained dry on the bank, still on her beam-ends. I went up the country with some of the men about six miles, and crossed some swampy flats and some very stiff hills, and followed the course of the river, in some places only 25 or 30 yards wide and very shallow, with here and there gravel banks similar to those on which the *Neva* is grounded, and it is composed of pebbles of quartz, basalt, limestone, and I also found some fossil plants coral, and a fossil scapular bone of a turtle. The fossils appear to me to be representant of still living species. June 28th.—There was a very heavy flood last night, and this morning we were delighted to find the *Neva* in her normal position and afloat; the current of course ran very strong, so much so that it would have been imprudent to venture further up the river. It was therefore with much regret that I came to the determination to return, as I found it would be impossible to take the *Neva* further, as at low water she was too deep, and at flood she had not sufficient power to stem the current. To abandon her, and to go on the land journey, it did not appear to me that it would be wise to attempt, nor would it be possible. We reckoned that we were now in latitude 5.30 south and longitude 141·30 east, so that if the men could be induced to accompany me, from this place the distance to be traversed in a straight line to Hall Sound would be about 400 miles; and I never at any time entertained the idea of crossing the land at a greater distance than 200 miles. The crew are also much exhausted by work, sickness, and a want of constant supply of nourishing food, so that I think nothing would induce them to volunteer to follow me overland. Not only this, but we have not yet reached the mountain range, and the only mountains we saw were in a northerly direction, and had we landed, our course would be east by south-east, with the prospect of having to travel over a flat swampy country for such a distance seemed to me an impossibility, particularly in a country like New Guinea, and without any means of carrying even our ammunition. So I gave orders to return, and the current took us in a few hours to the plantation from which we got our taro on the 20th inst. This course was also required, for we had finished all our provisions, and could find but little game and no fish. We landed here again, and got as much taro as, I consider, will be sufficient to last six or eight days; so that I hope to be able to go and examine the large branch of the river we have seen at Snake Point. We were surprised to find that the natives had not returned to the house, for I found all the articles I left were untouched. The soil is very rich at this part and covered with a luxuriant vegetation. A nutmeg (myristica) tree was very abundant, bearing a large and eatable fruit. The land was flat on the left bank and hilly on the right. We remained here for the night to cut some wood to-morrow. June 29th.—At 9.30 a.m. we left the place and passed down rapidly, aided by steam and the current, to the house we visited on the 16th inst. Some natives appeared in front of the house, and seemed ready to prevent our landing. They sent three arrows at us, but they did not reach their destination. Mr. Hargrave and myself fired some shots and made them go away, but one came down to the bank, and under shelter of the shrubs, thought to send us some of his arrows, but a discharge of a gun at him with game-shot soon made him retire. We also fired three or four shots at some distant canoes to prevent them from approaching us. We then landed with the hope of finding some pigs, but could not see any. I then visited the house, and a shocking sight there met my eyes. In the back room there was lying on old blind woman; only a thin, diseased skin covered her bones. She was still alive, but evidently dying fast. The fore part of the skull was broken, and the brain protruded, covering her grey hairs. On a careful examination I found that the wound had been made by a cutting instrument, and we afterwards saw some marks of blood near the door and on the ground in the direction in which we had seen the natives running away. Probably the natives thought it better to kill her than to allow her to fall into our hands, or probably because she was helpless and diseased. Some few miles below the village we saw a canoe with two or three people in it. When they saw us, they hurried on shore, leaving the canoe. On examining it we found it was full of sago. We took it with us, and considered we were fortunate in securing food for about a fortnight, by far superior to the taro we had been living upon for so many days, and left in exchange some trade as calico, axes, beads, &c., &c. June 30th.—Left at 8.30 a.m., and although the current was in our favour, we did not go very far, as the wood was too green. When we arrived at Snake Point I gave directions to enter the western branch of the river, which I named Alice Hargrave River, after the wishes of the Honorable the Secretary of N.S.W. Many on board were disappointed at this arrangement, as they expected we were returning homeward; the natives Katow,

The house was very large, and kept very clean, and could accomodate 300 people. The dim light of the interior, and the peculiar from of the building conveys the idea of an old Gothic church. I saw a fine tame hornbill in the village—a female of Buceros ruficollis, or the rednecked hornbill. I wished to purchase it, but the native said they could not catch it, but would procure it for me by to-morrow. July 18th.—Sent the men on shore to cut wood and also a large knife and a red blanket to purchase the hornbill. On the return of the men, they said the natives were willing to sell the bird, but could not catch it. I did not believe this statement; so I sent three rockets in the direction of the village, and then Maino went for the promised bird, and he returned with it upon his arm. Some canoes came with natives to wish us a good-bye and to shake hands. We had met them before; some canoes also came off from the village where I had stopped when in the *Ellangowan*, bringing cocoanuts and yams, but demanded too high a price for them. Left at 10.30 a.m. to go to Mibu Island, to shorten the distance, so that we might in one day go from that place to the Kataw River, and land our pilots at their village, Montta; anchored east of Mibu Island at 1 p.m. Strong south-east breeze. The health of all on board is very much improved, no doubt from having a good supply of meat. July 19th.—Strong wind all night, and the steamer rolled very much, and shipped some water. I shall [illegible] like the *Nena*. July 20th.—Passed a terrible night from the heavy rolling of the *Nena*, and powerful wind and sea, with the danger of the dingy's getting destroyed against the stern of the *Nena*; took the advice of Palmer, the only true sailor on board, who advised me not to venture the passage in such a rough sea and strong head wind, gave orders to get up steam and to go and find a safe anchorage, and wait for more favourable weather. Maino suggested a channel which divides Mibu Island into two parts, forming two islands. We entered this channel and found from five to seven fathoms depth of water; went out on the other side west of the island into the passage formed by Mibu Island and the mainland of New Guinea, considering that it may be possible by this way to get to Bampton Island (or Paruma of the natives). Steamed south for this island, but soon arrived abreast of the south end of Mibu Island; found the sea was too rough to proceed and anchored at the southern point of Mibu. The steamer rolled very much, and we did not anticipate an agreeable night. July 21st.—We had a miserable night, with very bad weather, and the rolling of the steamer was very heavy, and the dingy struck several times the stern of the *Nena*, and caused a little damage. The rough weather continuing this morning, I got up steam, and went, directed by Maino, to find a more sheltered placed in one of the channels dividing Mibu Island. The one we are now in is 20 or 30 yards wide, and with two or three fathoms depth of water in the middle of the passage; the banks are low, muddy, and swampy, covered by mangroves and the nipa palm, as well as an abundance of cocoanut palms. Warnki and Dawan crossed the island, and returned with some natives of Kiwai, who were on a visit to this island, and bought from them cocoanuts and yams.

(To be Continued.)

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE EMBASSY IN ENGLAND.

As may be imagined, considerable sensation was caused in Southampton by the arrival of the Chinese Embassy, which took place on Sunday, the 21st January. Before the magnificent steamer *Peshawur*, one of the finest of the P. and O. Company's fleet, had come alongside of her moorings at the Dock, a vast crowd had assembled to witness the expected landing of those who to so many were interesting strangers from afar. To persons who are familiar with China and the Chinese the intense curiosity of the mass of people here seems very strange; but still when the differences of dress, manner, and appearance are taken into consideration, it is scarcely surprising that they should attract attention. His Excellency Kwo had decided not to land until the steamer came alongside, although many of his fellow passengers came ashore in the Isle of Wight steamer, the *Lady of the Lake*. The numerous suite of the Ambassador landing, some in the business-like style which attaches to the Chinaman who has already been abroad and seen something of the world; some with their eyes in all directions, and evidently quite unfamiliar with the foreign surroundings in which they found themselves placed; others, again, with the peculiar *sang froid* which distinguishes the well-bred Chinaman even more than the well-bred Frenchman or Englishman—were the subject of remarks both numerous and humorous on the part of the crowd. If some of the observations made were not precisely complimentary they were all friendly and good-natured; and if a crowd forms any indication of what public opinion is likely to be, the Ambassadors ought to be contended with the sentiments of the British public. The landing was not of a very imposing character, and was in fact merely an official recognition that the Embassy was looked for. Kwo-sung-tao does not look the worse for his journey, and the various Chinese with him are, speaking generally, a good specimen of the natives, and have not the withered appearance too often observable among the inhabitants of the Flowery Land. In the suite of the Ambassador are Liu-Si-Hung, two Chinese Secretaries, and Dr. Macartney, of the Nanking Arsenal. Mr. W. C. Hillier was present from the Foreign-office, and Captain Gillson, the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company at Southampton, and Mr. J. W. Dyson and Mr. P. Hedger as representing the Southampton Dock and the London and South-Western Railway Companies also "assisted." The steamer *Peshawur* was delayed in consequence of an accident. She had been telegraphed from Hurst Castle at two o'clock in the morning, and would have arrived in due course about three hours afterwards; but in the dense fog prevailing she about three o'clock grounded on the Brambles, and remained there till the next high water at two o'clock in the afternoon, and it was consequently getting towards dusk when the Ambassador and his party landed. The Embassy did not make any stay at Southampton, but left at once for London in a special train provided by the South Western Railway Company, and consisting of saloon carriages. For the convenience of the party it was run into the dock alongside the steamer, and must have impressed the Chinese Ambassador and his friends with at least some of the conveniences of railway travelling. The train left for London at ten minutes past five in the evening.

The "Special" of the *Standard* gives the following description of the "feminine element" of the Embassy:—

We had understood previously that the Chief Envoy had brought two wives with him, but this is not the case, only one of the ladies claims the title of Lady Kwoh. We had the honour of being introduced to her, and were rewarded by a charming smile for our salutation. She appears to be in the prime of womanhood, with most pleasing features of the Mongolian type, and an exquisite complexion, cosmetics notwithstanding. Her hands are small and finely shaped, with taper fingers, only some of them are spoilt by having very long nails. This is to show her high breeding, that she cannot dress herself or adorn her hair. Hence she has two ladies' maids, who, although not fourteen years of age, are skilful in doing up back hair and other feminine accomplishments of the *coiffure*. The manner this was done appeared elegant, in the disposition of the jewels which adorned her head, and the glittering earrings, which we shall not attempt to describe. Suffice it to say that the style is that one adopted in North China, which differs from the South in that part of woman's attire, and consists of a broad band of velet over the forehead, set with gems. The effect is very pretty, and serves for a bonnet to keep the head warm in cold weather. Then the boots, in which covered her "golden lillies," as ladies' feet are called in the flowery language of China, are superbly embroidered with gold, which contrasted exquisitely with the rich tints of the silk and satin drapery in the loose robes above, and the unmentionables below. We should say that her first appearance at Court, or elsewhere, will create a pleasing sensation. Her companion is an elderly lady, who acts in the capacity of a duenna, and the two maids are slave girls, trained up to the business from their childhood, and assist their mistress in her musical accomplishments. As the tour rose up to take their departure from the ship, some of the charm was gone on seeing Lady Kwoh walk out of the cabin, for the small feet do not add to the graceful movements of the body, and of course no Chinese lady dances.

Barnum has just written a new book entitled "How Menageries are Made." We do not know of any one better calculated to write upon the subject, as Noah is now out of the business.

TIGERS IN JAVA.

A correspondent of the *Java Bode*, writing from Soerakarta on the 9th ult., says:—Towards the end of January last, tigers in the Wonogiri district have given such signs of life that their extermination has been determined upon. A couple of boys about fifteen years of age, who had gone out to fetch bamboos from the forest were returning home. They walked in the Javanese fashion, the one behind the other. Samedjo went in front and Jembrok, his half-brother behind. At a turn in the path almost at the extremity of the forest, a royal tiger suddenly sprang upon Jembrok, who let fall his freight of bamboo and the tiger carried him away. On his crying for help, Samedjo armed only with a grass knife rushed forwards, and succeeded with it in so wounding the tiger on the head and nose that it let fall its prey and ran roaring into the forest. Samedjo now took up Jembrok, and carried him home, where it appeared that he had received ten wounds, four of which were from the teeth and six from the claws of the tiger. He is now out of danger."

SPAIN IN THE FAR EAST.

The *Echo* writes as follows:—Any discussion is of value which tends to awaken an interest in that vast region striding the line between New Holland and the south-eastern shores of the Asiatic Continent, including the Indian Archipelago. But from those distant quarters, albeit that they lie directly in the path of our Indian and Chinese commerce, rumours continually come which have no foundation in fact, and are simply calculated—as they are often intended—to disquiet the relations of the governing states. The case of Sulu is an example. A report reached England the other day of an embroilment between the British naval and the Spanish local authorities in those waters, upon a question or, rather, a punctilio, the most trifling imaginable. It has since turned out that no move than an occasion of amicable discussion arose; and that the serious perversion of the whole story was due to the Dutch Press, instigated by the *Moniteur des Indes Orientales*, once, if not now, edited by the Prince of Orange himself. But behind this passing dispute stands another of old date, which will have to be settled whenever the politics of that Archipelago come again—if they ever should—under the judicial cognisance of Europe. Upon what title-deeds does Spain rest her claim to the entire sovereignty of the Sulu group? It is true that she has marked them as Spanish on her maps, but she did just the same thing with the Philippines, and the Dutch have done the same with Borneo, without a shadow of right derived from Treaties; indeed, in direct contravention of them. None of these islands are coveted by England. But they are as bars at the mouth of a river; they intercept and embarrass a rising commerce, and the islands not effectually occupied grow into nests and centres of piracy, safe from the attacks of our cruisers so long as they are nominally beneath the shelter of a European flag. It was many years before we obtained from Holland a strict definition of what was signified by "The Moluccas"—that is, the cluster of islands which has the Celebes to the Westward, New Guinea to the Eastward, and Timor to the South; but with reference to Sulu, no such definition has been acknowledged, and the Spanish authority struggles, so to speak, on this side and on that, in a way which British traders in those seas are far from being incapable of appreciating. These interests are, geographically speaking, a long way off; yet they ramify from the heart of the City of London itself, as they do from Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool. There is not the slightest necessity, however, for picking a quarrel with Spain, because that Power, in the Indian Seas at least, has always been reluctant to maintain a title liable to any sort of challenge.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.

A remarkable tale (says a London correspondent) has got abroad, which, I believe, will be vouched for, in due time, by a journal which affects to move in Court and fashionable circles. You will remember that some years ago a crackbrained boy, named O'Connor, presented a harmless old pistol at her Majesty as she was leaving Buckingham Palace. On conviction the lad was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment—a matter of a few months, if I remember right—and on the expiration of his punishment the authorities sent him out to one of the colonies and found him employment. There he remained until a short time ago, behaving himself, I am told, in a most exemplary manner. Ultimately he announced his determination to return to England, and his actual departure was quietly telegraphed to Scotland-yard, in order that the whereabouts of the young man might not be missed. In due course, O'Connor landed in England, and from that moment two detectives were appointed to watch his movements night and day. For some time they never for a moment lost sight of him, but one morning they found that their bird had flown—whither they knew not. The sagacity of their chief, however, suggested that the old delusion had broken out, and that in all probability the poor mad thing was making tracks once more for Buckingham Palace. The palace was visited and sure enough there was O'Connor within the gates. How he got in is a mystery, as it was on the first occasion. The young man is now safely lodged in Colney Hatch. In this connection I may just mention that Oxford, who attempted to assassinate the Queen years ago, is still alive—an inmate of Bedlam.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

THURSDAY, 8th March.

Of Patna sales given to-day at $5882, and of Benares at $545.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamship *Tigre*, for Continent and London:—

For Continent 85 bales Silk, 28 bales Waste, 20 bales Punjum, 1 case Ponjee, 10 cases Silk Piece Goods, 30 cases Cassia, 50 cases Star Aniseed, 161 boxes Tea, 204 rolls Matting, 881 packages Sundries. For London 170 bales Silk, 191 chests Tea, 282 half-chests Tea, 3,209 boxes Tea, 19 packages Tea, 23 cases Silk Piece Goods, 80 cases Essential Oil, 1 case Tweauns ($10,626), 1,316 bags Sugar, and 61 packages Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/1
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/1¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/2
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/2 to 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight	225
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight	225
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	74

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—24 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$620 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,925 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$205 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$525 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$154 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—13 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 95½ per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$47½ per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£100. Ex. ds. 1½d.

SALES ON MARCH 8TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Wax—5 pieces, at $55.80, by Kwong Wo Chuung to travelling trader.

Seaweed—(cutting) 150 bundles, at $3.15, by Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Sublimate—15 cases, at $34.50, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers—20 bags, at $11.70, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.

White Sugar—200 bags, at $6.40, by Kwong Wing Shing to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—6 cases, at $54.00, by Tung Shun Wo to travelling trader.

Fungus—5 bags, at $29.00, by Kwong Foong Wo to travelling trader.

Potato Flour—50 bags, at Tls. 1.6.2.0, by Wo Hing to travelling trader.

Black Dates—200 bags, at Tls. 2.9.5.0, by Wo Hing to travelling trader.

Walnuts—30 bags, at $4.40, by Kin Foong to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON, *vid* SUEZ CANAL	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 8th inst.
Do.	Star of China	Slater	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	McNear	W. Taylor	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Korsör	L. C. Grove	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Spirit of the Age	Johnson	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 2nd prox., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Travancore (str.)	Barratt		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Anadyr (str.)	Moreau		Messageries Maritimes	On 22nd inst., at noon.
ILOILO	Union	Mericochevarria	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	Reynier	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 5 P.M.
Do.	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	MacGregor (str.)	Newell	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	To-day, at noon.
Do.	Pei-ho (str.)	Lecointre	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
Do.	Nestor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 10th inst.
Do.	Ulysses (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	Quick despatch.
Do.	Geelong (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Leonor (str.)	M. Young	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 11th inst., daylight.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & Co.'S REGISTER.)

March 8th.	
Barometer—9 A.M.	30.156
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.038
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.060
Thermometer—9 A.M.	66
Thermometer—1 P.M.	69½
Thermometer—4 P.M.	68½
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	65
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	67½
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	67
Thermometer—Maximum	69½
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	63½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

March 8th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	Hongkong. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Hongkong. On date at 10 A.M.	Amoy. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Amoy. On date at 10 A.M.	Shanghai. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Shanghai. On date at 10 A.M.	Nagasaki. Previous day at 4 P.M.	Nagasaki. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.12	30.14	30.10	30.10	—	—	30.21	30.24
Thermometer attached	66.0	66.0	—	—	—	—	48.2	48.0
Direction of Wind	SE	SE	W	SE	—	—	—	N
Force	3	1	4	2	—	—	3	3
Dry Thermometer	66.0	65.0	17.0	64.0	—	—	41.8	42.8
Wet Thermometer	62.5	64.0	64.0	61.0	—	—	46.4	41.7
Weather	bcm.	bcm.	b.	o.c.	—	—	c.b.	c.b.
Hours' Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.

THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND, is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate may increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches tens, and hundreds.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS, Ex "STATE OF LOUISIANA."

NEW GOODS in every Department of LADIES' OUTFITTING.

SPRING SILKS!

A Nice Assortment of CHECKS and STRIPES, specially adapted to Spring Wear.

BLACK SILKS! PLAIN COLOURED SILKS!

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

The EMPRESS STRIPED MOHAIRS, STRIPED LUSTRES, PLAIN COLOURED LUSTRES, WASHING LAWNS.

NEW MATERIALS in BLACK DRESS GOODS, for Morning or Ordinary Wear.

The EMPRESS STRIPED MUSLINS. NIAGARA STRIPES. NEW SATINETTE MUSLINS. FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.

A Large Assortment of WASHING MATERIALS.

NEW PRINTS!

A Splendid Assortment of FRENCH and MANCHESTER PRINTED, our own registered Patterns, Warranted Fast Colours.

WHITE QUILTINGS, MARSELLAS, PIQUES.

SPRING COSTUMES AND WRAPPERS. SPRING HOSIERY.

PLAIN and STRIPED SILK HOSE. WHITE and STRIPED LISLE THREAD HOSE. WHITE and STRIPED COTTON HOSE. SPRING SCARVES and TIES. COLLARS and CUFFS.

NEW TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, from Paris.

UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.

NEW RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.

A Large Stock of BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

DRESSMAKING!

Our DRESSMAKER has recently arrived from England, bringing the latest fashions. From the experience she has had in best London houses, she is quite perfect in fitting and style altogether new to this Colony.

MILLINERY by a FIRST-CLASS HAND.

SAYLE AND CO., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET, HONGKONG; AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

A VERTICAL BOILER, with ENGINE attached, 5 Horse-Power, Fitted with Governor, and complete in all its parts.

Apply to A. MILLAR & Co.

1768 Hongkong, 28th October, 1876.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW; W. H. BELL, "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "TANAIS," Commandant Reynier, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA TO-DAY, the 9th instant, at 5 P.M.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

351 Hongkong, 9th March, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "PEI-HO" Commandant Lecointre, will be despatched for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at Noon.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

352 Hongkong, 9th March, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *vid* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS" will be despatched on or about the 8th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

324 Hongkong, 5th March, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship "NESTOR" will be despatched on or about the 10th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

373 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "LEONOR," Captain Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

368 Hongkong, 7th March, 1877.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "MALACCA" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship *Geelong* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

353 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1877.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "GEELONG" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

354 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1877.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI, Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, and PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship "ULYSSES" will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

272 Hongkong, 15th February, 1877.

FOR ILOILO.

THE A1 Spanish Schooner "UNION," Mericochevarria, Master, will have quick despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

341 Hongkong, 28th February, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "McNEAR," W. Taylor, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

283 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 12 years 3/3 L. I. Danish Bark "KORSOR," L. C. Grove, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch as above. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

284 Hongkong, 16th February, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Ship "STAR OF CHINA," Blaker, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch. For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

235 Hongkong, 6th February, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE British Barque "SPIRIT OF THE AGE," Captain Johnson, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

203 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.

fly 1145 July 20

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper ..... $1.50. Neatly Bound ..... $2.00.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain BARRATT, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer *ALASKA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via Overland Railways.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, vid the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 19th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 9th, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES; ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1877, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*ANADYR*," Commandant MOREAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 21st March, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March 1877.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *BELGIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 1st proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1877.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANAZI, British bark, Hill.—Captain.
ANGLO SAXON, British ship, Harrington.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
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CHINGTOO, British 3-m. sch., Baikie.—Borneo Company.
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HELENE, German bark, Volgardsen.—Wisler & Co.
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STRINGA, British 3-m. sch., Partridge.—Chun Cheong Wing.
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THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has always on hand all kinds of FANS AND IVORYWARE FOR SALE AT CHEAP PRICES.

CHUN QUAN KEE, 3m] CANAL ROAD, CANTON. [109

YEE SUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS, Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL. Address, care of HO

Extracts.

A LIFEBOAT-MAN'S YARN.

Looks dirty, sir? Ay, you are right;
And just here you feel it most.
No, I ain't seen a rougher night
Since the time the *Pearl* was lost.
How was that then? If you don't mind
We'll get to the under-cliff,
Then I'll tell you—for this here wind
Do blow most uncommon stiff.
Now just let the think; it must be
Nine years come next Christmas-day,
Ay, nine years it is! Goodness me!
How the time do slip away!
Well, it blowed 'great guns,' as we say,
Three days from the Nor'-Nor'-West,
And the fourth—that was Christmas-day—
Instead of getting a rest,
I am almost inclined to think
It was blowing harder still.
Well, as I was having a drink
Along o'my chum, 'Long Bill,'
About noon—to be quite correct—
Upon that same Christmas-day,
I heard tell that a ship was wreck'd
Not fifty yards from the bay.
Well, of course, I ran to the shore,
And our crew thro'd out all hands;
And when on the beach there we saw
A barque on the shifting sands,
It was clear she would not last long,
For when that 'bar' gets a grip,
The waves beat so terrible strong
[illegible]
And this was but a little craft,
With seven men for a crew,
And they, with their skipper, stood aft
To see what we meant to do.
For it chanced to happen that we,
In bringing two men to shore,
Strain'd our boat in a heavy sea
Just the afternoon before.
As we hadn't got rockets then,
Why, the only thing to do
Was for one of us lifeboat men
To swim to the shipwreck'd crew.
All my mates was married, you see:
As the only single chap,
Why, the one to go must be me,
For fear of a slight mishap.
For it's cruel, I reckon, sir,
When the man that wins the bread—
Him as feeds the young 'uns and her
Who's his wife—is brought home dead.
Was I frightened? I can't quite say—
I hadn't much time, d'ye see—
But I said, by way of a pray,
'Our Father, watch over me!'
And, thinks I, if the time is nigh
When I must my cable slip,
Well and good; but I meant to try
My hardest to reach that ship.
Yes, I own I had enough
By the time the line was fast,
For them breakers was awful rough;
But we saved 'em all at last.
But none of our fellows, I know,
Nor never one on this coast,
Could touch me at swimming, and so
I haven't no call to boast.

—*London Society.* JOSEPH SWIFT.

A CHRISTMAS IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA.

"Pretty Christmas weather, indeed!" I grumbled, as I surrendered my rifle and cartridge belt to be hung up in my newly-erected hut.

It was the 24th of December, the height of the hot weather in Africa; but for the last fortnight no thunderstorms, which in ordinary seasons are of nearly daily occurrence, had cleared the atmosphere, and the heat had become, almost hourly, of greater and greater intensity. Day after day the sun had risen in a cloudless sky, only to set as undimmed as it had risen, and the ground was fast becoming as baked as it is during the long-continued dry weather which forms an African winter. The day which had just passed had been, if possible, more unbearable than its predecessors. The evening before an officer of Cetywayo's, the Zulu king, had arrived at our camp on the Pongolo river, to ask if I and my hunters would come down to the Umkusi river, some twenty miles distant, to take part in a great hunting party about to be held in honour of his father, the lately deceased king, Umpande; and, as we owed our shooting ground entirely to his favour, the request had all the weight of a command, though, had it been possible, I might have preferred a different manner of spending my Christmas. I had at the time a large body of hunters with me, upwards of forty, besides the innumerable camp followers, who are as sure to congregate where meat is plentiful as vultures are to assemble by the lion's prey; and we had struck our camp soon after daylight, the bearers carrying our belongings to the water-hole, beside which we were to sleep, while I and my hunters scattered over the interventing country in search of game. All nature seemed hushed into deepest repose; none of the night noises so well known to African hunter fell upon my ear; even the proximity of the slumbering natives could not be detected, and silence reigned so intense as to jar upon the nerves. It was a scene difficult to forget; the calm moon, soft and bright amongst the multitude of twinkling stars, filling the whole woods with its white ghostly light and black shadows, and, nearer in, shining in great broad beams on the still water-hole; the many watch fires throwing their ruddy and ever-changing flicker on the black and all but naked bodies of the numerous natives, who lay scattered in every posture and attitude over the clearing; while above all loomed, in deep shadow, the black bush-covered face of the Bombou mountains, their clearly defined outlines gradually melting away into indistinctness in the distance.

While leaning against the side of my hut, and half dreaming, half thinking, on other climes and other Christmas eves very differently spent, sleep at last came unawares; and it was not till some hours afterwards, to judge by the smouldering fires, that I awoke. A great change had meanwhile come over nature; the moon and stars had totally disappeared as if obliterated, and, although there was as yet no wind, a peculiar moaning sound seemed to pervade the air. If possible, the atmosphere seemed more furnace-like than before, so much so that I drew my breath fast and irregularly, as if I had been taking violent exercise. Suddenly the moaning sound changed into a distant roar, momentarily growing louder and nearer. Hardly knowing what to expect, I crept back into my little hut and lay down, and had scarcely done so when the hurricane burst on us in its full violence. The reeds and grass which formed my shelter were instantly blown clean away; not a vestige of the fires remained, nothing but dense blackness was around. The roar of the wind was so overwhelmingly loud, that, although great trees were falling in every direction, all other sounds were drowned by it. Fortunately it came from the side of the clearing, so that, although many branches struck me as I lay cowering on the ground, holding on for dear life to the tufts of grass, I remained uninjured. I was, of course, utterly helpless; it would have been absurd to move; indeed, it was all I could do to retain my recumbent position and in this posture I remained for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, expecting every moment to be hit by some of the larger branches or by the small trees which I knew must be carried about by the wind. Soon afterwards there was a partial lull, during which the havoc that was taking place on all sides could be judged from the crashing of trees and the breaking of branches; then came a sudden calm, and the short tropical hurricane had passed.

More frightened than hurt—for, though considerably bruised, I had received no injuries—I got up and called to the natives. At first there was no answer, but by degrees one and then another replied, and we began to try to find our relative positions in the darkness. Several of the natives were much hurt, two had broken arms, and one had some of his ribs broken and other internal injuries, while two were missing altogether, and, though shouted for and searched for, could not be found. Almost all our possessions had disappeared; both my guns, tied on to the sides of my hut, had been carried away with it, and we considered ourselves fortunate that one of the men had a flint and steel suspended round his neck, which, with the aid of some tinder formed from the end of a cotton blanket, enabled us to light a fire; and, as a dry fallen tree close by still remained intact, we soon were able to be independent of the pyrotechnic display still going on above us.

The injured were now attended to; the broken arms were rudely set by me, while those who were only more or less severely bruised cut little nicks in the skin above the hurt and rubbed in large quantities of powder, here considered an infallible specific. This having been accomplished and comparative quiet restored, I sat down by the fire, leaning on the broken trunk of a huge cabbage tree which had been hurled into the middle of the clearing, and watched the wonderful lights which still, though in diminished numbers, crossed the sky. I now noticed that they greatly differed in shades of colour, a pale rosy hue predominating, while others appeared to be pink, or a deep red, and some almost white. They continued for about an hour, gradually getting fewer and fewer, until none were left, and then a cold, drizzling rain set in, which, much as we had complained of the heat in the earlier part of the night, made us glad to pile as much dry wood as we could find on the fire and doze by its comfortable heat.

The first act of the morning was to search for our missing companions; one was soon found lying, almost insensible, about a hundred yards off. He had evidently received a blow on the head from some passing branch, and only moaned on being carried into camp. The other could nowhere be discovered. A hunt for our several properties then ensued, and, although everything not of a light nature was recovered, it was wonderful at what distances some of them were found. Unfortunately, one of my guns, which had been carried away upwards of fifty yards, was so twisted in the barrels as to be useless; the other had undergone no damage. With daylight it was more easy to make out the amount of destruction the hurricane had caused. A line about a mile broad, of which we formed the centre, marked its passage, and in this space scarcely a tree was left standing. Coming from the N.E., it had passed away coastwards through the great Umkusi flats, levelling everything withing its reach with the ground, and leaving behind it a broad and clearly defined track through the jungle.

The adventures of the night did not, of course, turn us from our previous intention of joining the king's hunting party, and, though somewhat delayed by the search for our companions and belongings, we arrived before it had commenced. We were expected, and on coming to the first tribe, found a messenger awaiting us to take us to Cetywayo, who was present in person. The principal on which a native hunting party acts is merely that of forming an immense ring each individual being at the commencement a hundred yards or more away from his next neighbour, and, coming nearer and nearer until, as the ring contracts, a living wall is formed round the game. Half an hour's rapid progress through the open thorn jungle sufficed to reach them, and, after the usual salutations, Cetywayo told me that he wished me and one or two of my chief hunters to remain with him, but that the remainder of my men had better join forces with some of the nearest tribes, any of whom would be overjoyed at getting a number of hunters to shoot meat for them, my men merely taking the hides and horns, and possibly a titbit or two.

The king, like his brothers and most of his suite, was armed with a breech-loading rifle, borne behind him by an officer, while in his hand he carried a short spear; not that he made use of either that I saw, the only way in which he participated in the sport being to direct first one and then another of his men, who always completely surrounded him, to fire at such game as came in sight. This, however, would have been but poor fun for me, and as soon as the signal to commence was given I took myself off with a brother of the king's, who was first-rate shot, and accompanied by a couple of hunters, we were soon in the middle of the game.

Shots were now ringing on all sides, great herds of terrified gnu and zebras galloped past us continually, while we seldom went many yards without seeing koodoo, water antelopes, and some of the smaller species. The prince and I kept together, firing almost without a pause, and I soon saw that it would be necessary to take care I did not run out of bullets before the day's work was half over. In about an hour I had five tails hanging at my belt—three gnu, one zebra, and one very large koodoo bull—and then we suddenly came on an old and already wounded solitary rogue buffalo bull, who instantly charged, entailing on himself a shower of bullets, and, on our part, a hurried scramble to the shelter of such trees as chanced to be near us. Our shots seemed to have produced but little effect, and the prince and I, issuing from our respective places of refuge, and loading as we ran, instantly gave chase. The bull was fat, ill tempered, and wounded, and, before many hundred yards had passed, pulled up in a small open, and faced us with evil eyes. The prince, however, ran on, and, though I knew the danger better than he did, I followed his example, not choosing to allow myself to be outdone by a native. A toss of the head, a couple of vicious grunts, and the buffalo with outstretched head was charging straight at us. Down went the prince on one knee with as much activity as if he did not weigh ten instead of sixteen stone, and crack went a couple of bullets into the brute's broad chest, but without causing that determined animal to even wince. It was now about ten yards off, and my turn came, while the prince made two or three bounds on one side, and began to load. Again a bullet cracked on its hide, this time of eight to the pound, expelled by 5dr. of fine rifle powder, and the brute made a heavy stumble, but still came on. There was only one chance left for me, namely, to wait until it lowered its head before attempting to use its horns, which it would do when at about two yards distance, and to give it the bullet in the forehead. A second passed; it had lowered its head, and I had pulled the trigger, no report following; then came a shot from the right simultaneously with a heavy blow on my thigh, and I found myself lying sprawling on the ground with the buffalo in the same position some two yards further on. The prince's shot had come in the nick of time, although, had he missed the buffalo, at whose ear he fired, there was, I think, little doubt that he must have hit me. However, another ball between the horns ended the matter as far as our ill-tempered friend was concerned; and, after a short examination of its wounds, and a discussion as to whom it belonged, which ended in the prince putting the tail into his belt, we started in search of fresh adventures.

The best of the day's shooting was, however, yet to come; a black rhinoceros (R. bicornis minor) and two lions had yet to be added to my bag. While in the act of firing at a water antelope bull, whose grand horns had roused my cupidity, I heard a sudden yelling to our left, and half a second afterwards the unmistakeable growl of a lion. Of course we instantly turned in that direction, and had not gone a hundred and fifty yards before we came on a lioness, with two nearly full-grown males crouched by her; she was sitting on her hind-quarters and snarling and showing her teeth at a body of natives armed only with assegais, who displayed no particular desire to lessen the distance between them. The opportunity was too good to be lost, and, as I was leading, I at once fired at her, catching her behind the shoulder. She had not seen us, and, no doubt, attributing her pain to those she could see, charged them, sending them flying in all directions. As she did so, the two males rose into a standing position, and my hunter and I fired at them simultaneously, mine falling to the shoulder. The lioness had fallen, but, recovering herself, was now attempting, growling fearfully, to make her way towards the natives, one or two of whom were still in sight. Hurriedly ramming fresh cartridges into my two barrels, I rushed after her shouting, and, at last attracting her attention, she turned and faced me. I kept on until I was within twenty yards, upon which she came towards me, but so slowly that I had time to make a steady shot, and rolled her over dead on the spot.

I had become separated from the prince a little before we had found the lions, but, luckily, a messenger of his arrived at this moment, and, at my request, told the natives (who had flocked up on seeing their adversaries' death) that I was a great friend of the king's, and, if they damaged my skins, they would be sure to get into trouble, so I had no difficulty in protecting my trophies from the numerous assigais ready to pierce them. The message from the prince was to the effect that a black rhinoceros had charged a number of natives, and, after receiving a few harmless spears had taken up its position in a densely thick ukaku thorn covert, into which it would be impossible for any mounted man to follow it. As the spot pointed out was not far off, I at once complied with the summons, and, on arrival, found several hundred natives congregated, besides the prince and two of my own hunters, who, hearing I had been sent for, had waited for me to come up. Considering the extremely dangerous nature and irritated state of the animal in question, it was not thought advisable to allow the prince to enter the covert, though he himself wished to do so; so we placed him close to a large tree outside, where he would be safe, and, in case of the brute's coming out, would command a good shot. The natives then retired to the shelter of the larger neighbouring trees, and my three hunters and myself, looking well to our guns beforehand (for we were going to encounter the most dangerous game in all Africa in its own particular stronghold), made our way to the opposite side of the covert to where it had entered, and, each separating and silently parting the branches with his gun, disappeared into the jungle. The spot, at which chance had induced me to go in was, it fortunately happened, close to an old and seemingly now disused game path, leading in the direction I wished to go, and, watchfully and slowly, I stole down it. In six or seven minutes, and when in the very thickest part where I could see nothing five yards from me, I heard the rhinoceros birds chirping to my left, and, judging from the sound that the line taken by one of my hunters would bring him to them, I determined to remain quiet for a short time, and see what would occur.

"A couple of minutes passed thus, when I heard the birds rise screaming; though no sound followed, I knew they had discovered the hunter, and that the rhinoceros would now be on the *qui-vive*. Half a minute afterwards the silence was broken by a faint rustle and by the cracking of a broken twig, and, as the sound came from my left, I concluded it was made by my hunter, till a moment afterwards, when the ugly snout of the rhinoceros was protruded through the bushes not five yards from me, and I knew that the great brute was noiselessly moving about, in all probability as much in search of us as we were of it. As it now stood, it offered me no certain shot. I could, of course, judging by the position of its head, have sent a bullet somewhere about its shoulder, but it would have been but guess work at best, and I did not dare to run the risk; so, crouching back against the bushes, I waited, hardly daring to draw my breath, for, if the brute saw or heard me before I could have very little chance of escape, so close as I was, and without any shelter but such as it could demolish by a blow of its head. Suddenly I heard, away to the right, the native call whistle, which, exactly resembling the cry of a common bush bird, announces to the hunter's companions that he has come upon fresh sign, and it was followed almost immediately by two shots. The animal I was watching took one step forward, bringing the point of its shoulders into view, and then stood like a statue—evidently intently listening. My gun was already levelled, and, taking a cool and steady shot, I pulled the trigger, springing away as I did so for several yards, and then throwing myself down flat, while I opened the gun and loaded as quickly and quietly as might be. I could hear heavy plungings and the breaking of bushes for several seconds, undoubtedly produced by my friend in his struggles to rise, momentarily followed by three more shots to my right. I then got up, and cautiously, very cautiously, approaching the spot where I had fired, I found, as I expected that the rhinoceros had fallen, but had succeeded in recovering its legs and getting away. It was equally evident that if the last three shots had been fired at it, they could not have killed it, or I should have heard the hunters' voices long ere this. Anyhow, I had to follow the brute, and it was a task I would most willingly have surrendered to anyone else; but there was no alternative, so, taking every precaution I knew of, I set about my work. The tracks were easy enough to follow, as the brute was bleeding profusely both from the wound and from his nostrils; but I had not gone ten yards when I heard a sort of half cough issuing from the bushes close to my left. Instantly turning off, I made direct for the sound, and in a minute or two I made out the loom of a large animal half concealed by the heavy intervening branches. I could scarcely get nearer without being discovered, and so twisted and turned about to try and get a glimpse of its forequarters. In this, however, I utterly failed, the only part I could make out clearly being the lower part of the hind leg. It was difficult on the spur of the moment to decide what to do; if I could break that bit of the hind leg, I know that my enemy would be at once utterly disabled, but it was a great chance. The difficulty and danger, however, of going back now I was so near—for it was not more than three or four yards from me—seemed to be so great that I determined to run the risk, and, squatting down in the most approved fashion, I took a most careful aim and fired. One second afterwards the nose of the rhinoceros was almost touching my own. It had wheeled as I fired, and, though I had succeeded in my aim, and both the hind leg and shoulder were smashed, and the brute was practically *hors de combat*, yet it had got much nearer than a living rhinoceros ever was to me before, or will, I hope, ever be again. Throwing myself instantly backwards, I succeeded in getting beyond its reach, and, jumping up, I ran round so as command its shoulder, and gave it another bullet, which must have passed through the heart, for, after a few convulsive struggles, it squealed forth its death cry, and I soon had its tail swinging at my belt. I at once made my way outside, not a little proud of my achievement, and was much congratulated on my success.

On arrival in camp I found that the missing man had returned. He said that he had crouched out in the darkness in a state of wild terror at the beginning of the hurricane, and had ended by losing himself. The only wonder is that he escaped to tell the tale. One by one the hunters returned, fires were lighted, enormous quantities of meat consumed, and the adventures of the day discussed again and again, till the men, wearied by their exertions and by their previous sleepless nights, gradually stole off to rest, and I again sat alone in the now pleasantly cool evening air, thinking over the events of another Christmas spent in the wilds of Africa.—*Field.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 8th March, 1877.

COTTON GOODS

American Sheetings, 15 lbs	per piece $2.50 a	2.60
American Drills, 30 yards	" 3.80 a	3.95
" 40 "	" 3.80 a	3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 100 lbs. 83.00 a	101.00
" 28 a 32	" 100.00 a	115.00
" 38 a 42	" 112.00 a	124.00
" Bombay	76.00 a	78.00
Shirts	per piece $1.70 a	1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	" 3.65 a	3.95
" Brocades Do.	" 3.75 a	3.90
" Damask Do.	" 5.50 a	5.60
English Drills 30 yards	" 2.10 a	2.15
" 14 lbs.	" 2.60 a	2.80
" 15 lbs.	" 2.70 a	2.80
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	" 1.60 a	1.65
" 8 lbs.	" 1.70 a	1.75
" 8½ lbs.	" 1.90 a	2.45
" 9 lbs.	" 2.70 a	2.75
" 10 lbs.	" 3.15 a	3.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 8 lbs.	" 1.30 a	1.45
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	" 1.45 a	1.60
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	" 2.05 a	2.10
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. OL	" 2.10 a	2.15
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	" 2.55 a	2.60
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz. 0.60 a	0.70
" Brown	" 0.64 a	0.65
" Red	" 0.77 a	0.80
" Light Red	" 0.77 a	0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	" 2.30 a	2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece 1.75 a	1.85
" Figured 24	" 2.05 a	2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	" 2.15 a	2.25
" 3 lbs.	" 2.30 a	2.85
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard 0.18 a	0.19
" Green, 22	" 0.21 a	0.22
" Gentian	" 0.22 a	0.23
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece 1.95 a	2.10
" 64 a 66 "	" 2.30 a	2.45
" 68 a 80 "	" 2.50 a	3.15
" 900 "	" 3.50 a	3.65
" 7,000 "	" 3.50 a	3.55
" AA	" 1.70 a	1.75
" EF	" 6.05 a	6.10
" MH	" 4.75 a	4.90
" EI	" 5.45 a	5.50
White Spotted Shirtings	" 2.50 a	2.55
" Brocades	" 2.50 a	2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs	per pair $3.70 a	3.80
" 8 lbs.	" 3.00 a	3.05
" 9 lbs.	" 4.40 a	3.50
" 10 lbs.	" 5.20 a	5.30
" 12 lbs.	" 6.10 a	6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece 16.00 a	16.50
" SS	" 17.50 a	18.00
" S	" 18.00 a	18.50
" BBB	" 19.00 a	19.50
" AAA	" 19.00 a	19.50
" LLL	" 15.00 a	16.50
Cloth, Broad	per yard 2.18 a	3.00
" Medium	" 1.08 a	1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece 8.70 a	8.80
" " Assorted	" 8.80 a	8.90
" HH Scarlet	" 9.00 a	9.05
" " Assorted	" 9.00 a	9.70
" H Scarlet	" 8.70 a	8.80
" " Assorted	" 8.75 a	8.80
Lustres, Figured	" 5.05 a	5.10
Lustring, DD	" 14.50 a	15.00
Orleans, Plain	" 5.00 a	5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard 0.77 a	0.88

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul 2.00 a	3.10
" Hoop	" 3.50 a	3.55
" Bar	" 2.60 a	2.75
" Wire	" 6.45 a	6.50
Lead	" 7.80 a	8.25
Pigs, W.B.	" 7.50 a	7.80
" Lead, LB	" 7.90 a	8.10
Quicksilver, English	" 63.00 a	—
" American	" 61.50 a	—
Steel, English	per tub 3.90 a	4.10
" Swedish	" 5.00 a	5.05
Sheathing Metal	per picul 24.00 a	28.00
Spelter	" 8.20 a	8.21
Tin, Malacca	per picul 20.00 a	20.50

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul 23.50 a	24.00
Alum, 1st quality	" 1.70 a	1.85
" 2nd "	" 1.45 a	1.60
Bark, Siam	" 0.85 a	1.10
" Camphor	" 14.50 a	15.00
Beche de Mer	" 39.00 a	55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	" 11.00 a	13.00
" " Yellow	" 47.00 a	48.00
" " Hankow, White	" 56.00 a	56.50
Birds' Nests, Intrinsic	per picul $9,000 a	4,000
" 2nd "	" 650 a	800
" 3rd "	" 170 a	250
Brimstone	" 3.20 a	3.35
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	" 7.40 a	16.40
Camphor, packed	" 15.80 a	16.50
" Barons, clean	" 4,800 a	5,000
" Refuse	" 2,800 a	3,200
Cardamoms, Superior	" 145.00 a	150.00
" Inferior	" 20.50 a	21.00
Cloves	" 20.00 a	31.00
Coals, Allcat	per ton	
" English steam	" 9.50 a	10.50
" Sydney	" 9.20 a	—
Coffee	per picul 22.20 a	24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	" 25.00 a	29.00
" Rod, "	" 24.50 a	25.00
" Nails, "	" 38.50 a	38.50
Cotton, Shanghai	" 15.50 a	16.00
" Bombay	" 16.50 a	17.00
" Shantung	" 15.00 a	16.00
" Ningpo	" 15.50 a	16.00
" Tientsin	" 16.00 a	18.50
" Tungchow	" 15.50 a	16.00
" Calcutta	" 13.50 a	14.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	" 5.20 a	5.30
" Siam	" 4.70 a	4.80
Cow's Hide	" 7.45 a	7.50
Cuttlefish, Japan	" 24.00 a	25.00
" " without bones	" 13.00 a	14.50
" Chaucbow	" 27.30 a	28.50
Cutch	" 5.80 a	6.10
Dates, Black	" Tls. 2.8.5 a	3.3.0
" Red	" 2.7.5 a	2.8.0
Dried Lily Flowers	" 10.50 a	11.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	" 250 a	300
" 7 a 8 "	" 200 a	220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	" 1.35 a	1.10
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.	" 2.80 a	2.90
" " of 200 lbs.	" 6.10 a	6.25
Fungus	" 28.00 a	29.00
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	" 300.00 a	325.00
" 2nd "	" 160.00 a	210.00
Hams, Ordinary	" Tls. 13.0.0 a	14.0.0
" Superior	" Tls. 21.5.0 a	22.0.0
Hemp, Hankow	" 10.50 a	12.00
" Siam	" 10.40 a	11.00
Isinglass, Japan	" 38.00 a	45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	" 5.50 a	5.80
" 2nd "	" 5.10 a	5.20
Mushrooms	" 55.00 a	62.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	" 11.00 a	12.50
" " " middle	" 7.50 a	7.80
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul $8.10 a	8.20
Peas, White	" 2.00 a	2.05
" Green	" 2.75 a	2.80
" Black	" 2.50 a	2.55
" Yellow	" 2.65 a	2.70
" Green Beans	" 2.50 a	2.55
Pearl Barley	" 6.50 a	7.80
Potatoe Flour	" Tls. 1.5.0 a	1.7.5
Patchuck	" 13.00 a	14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	" 2,000 a	3,000
" Mother	" 2,000 a	2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	" 2.45 a	2.50
" " " 2	" 2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	" 1.82 a	1.85
" " mill cleaned	" 1.69 a	1.71
" Manila	" 2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore	" 1.68 a	1.91
" Saigon	" 1.60 a	1.74
" Armoen	" 2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	" 2.35 a	2.50
Saltpetre	" 5.65 a	5.75
Seaweed, Green	" 2.75 a	2.80
" Cut	" 3.95 a	4.20
Sesamum, White	" 4.60 a	4.70
" Black	" 3.00 a	3.04
Sharkskin	" 35.00 a	80.00
Shellfish, Japan	" 27.00 a	30.00
" California	" 12.50 a	13.00
Stockfish	" 5.00 a	6.50
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per picul 5.10 a	5.20
" Banjur	" 4.25 a	4.50
Pepper, White	" 15.40 a	15.60
" Black	" 8.40 a	8.50
Betel Nut	" 3.70 a	3.75
Sandal Wood, Malabar	" 3.50 a	3.70
" South Seas	" 13.00 a	14.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	" 1.60 a	2.00
" Siam	" 2.25 a	2.60
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	" 5.20 a	5.45
" " Dark Brown	" 4.70 a	5.00
" Swatow Dark Brown	" [illegible]	[illegible]
" Candy	" 8.50 a	8.75
" Boochaw	" 8.00 a	9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	" 8.70 a	8.90
Walnuts	" 5.05 a	5.30
Wheat, Tientsin	" 1.60 a	1.65
" California	" 1.70 a	1.75
Wood Oil	" Tls. 5.9.5.0 a 6.0.0.0	
Tea	" 6.0.0.0 a 5.6.5.0	
Tea	" $9.25 a	9.55
Window Glass	per box 3.30 a	3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
A'ccgn Apcar	Mch. 7	Mactavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'pore, &c.
China	Feb. 7	Hennings	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Cyphrenes	Mch. 4	Wood	Brit. str	1280	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Saigon
Edinburgh	Mch. 4	Worsley	Brit. str	1780	E. B. A. & O. T'graph Co	Pewan
Fame	—		Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	The Plain
Gunga	Feb. 25	Garceau	Fren. str	797	Order	Saigon
Iohang ‡	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Juddah	Mch. 5	Clark	Brit. str	894	Gee Cheong Rong	
Kinshan ‡	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	1050	H.C.&M. Steamboat Co	—
Kiu-Kiang ‡	—	F. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C.&M. Steamboat Co	
Malacca	Feb. 27	Edmund	Brit. str	1046	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
MacGregor	Mch. 6	N. Newell	Brit. str	1413	Gilman & Co	Shanghai
Mecca	Mch. 2	Johnson	Brit. str	687	Hop Kee	Cooktown
M'tgomoryshire	Mch. 5	Sturrock	Brit. str	1145	H. Kise & Co	
Namoa	Mch. 7	Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Norna	Mch. 6	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Patroclus	Mch. 8	Courtenay	Brit. str	1650	Butterfield & Swire	
Pei-Ho	Mch. 8	Lescinter	Brit. str	2125	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Penguin	Mch. 7	Cowell	Brit. str	1122	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Saada	Dec. 17	Petersen	Brit. str	37	P. & O. S. N. Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	—	N. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Tanais	Mch. 5	Roynier	Fren. str	1735	Messageries-Maritimes	Yokohama
Thales	Mch. 5	Chas. Coles	Brit. str	820	D. Lapraik & Co	Cooktown
Tientsin	Feb. 28	Deville	Brit. str	682	Butterfield & Swire	
White Cloud §	—	Hoyland	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sai §	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	310	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	June 9		Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Alden Besse	Jan. 30	S. Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	Portland
Anazi	Mch. 4	James Hill	Brit. bk	468	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Anglo Saxon	Mch. 1	Harrington	Brit. bk	694	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Annie S. Hall	Feb. 25	Nelson	Amr. bk	455	D. Lapraik & Co	Tientsin
B. of Oregon	Feb. 9	Merriman	Amr. bk	1163	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Bonito	Jan. 28	Wesenberg	Ger. bk	524	Meyer & Co	London
Bua Caao	Jan. 26	Lange	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Canton	Feb. 21	Crantz	Ger. bk	373	Siemssen & Co	Newchwang
Carpo	Feb. 2	Murphy	Brit. bk	1033	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Chingtoo	Mch. 2	Bakie	Brit. sch	304	Borneo Co. Limited	
Coeran	—	Vincen	Amr. sch	230	Insurance Co	
Edward James	Jan. 9	O'Brien	Amr. bk	529	Rozario & Co	Portland
E. von Beaulieu	Mch. 1	Schneider	Ger. bk	335	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Formosa	Feb. 17	Quayle	Brit. sch	381	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Forward	Feb. 1	Vandervord	Brit. bk	759	Rozario & Co	Portland
Garibaldi	Feb. 22	J. Forbes	Amr. bk	470	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Helene	Mch. 7	Volguardsen	Ger. bk	372	Wieler & Co	
Jacobine	Feb. 20	Hohlmann	Ger. bk	417	Siemssen & Co	Takao
Korsor	Feb. 12	L. C. Grove	Dan. bk	317	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Loiterer	Aug. 13	Vincent	Amr. sch	45	Insurance Co	
McNear	Jan. 31	Taylor	Amr. sh	1308	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Mystic Belle	Feb. 27	Plumer	Amr. sh	755	Siemssen & Co	
N. Gibson	Jan. 26	Bradford	Amr. bk	741	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Ceba
Orange Grove	Feb. 27	Longmann	Brit. bk	395	Vogel Hagedorn & Co	
Presto	Dec. 21	Laidman	Brit. bk	384	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Rio Loge	Feb. 9	Mathews	Brit. bg	241	Olyphant & Co	N. Zealand
Rosina	Feb. 28	Hansen	Amr. sch	406	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
S. Nicholson	Feb. 8	Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Melchers & Co	Manila
Siamese Crown	Feb. 9	Saxtorph	Siam. bk	540	Tuck Mee & Co	
S. Harry Parkes	Mch. 7	Chapman	Brit. sh	816	Melchers & Co	
S. of the Age	Jan. 10	Johnson	Brit. bk	347	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Star of China	Jan. 21	Blaker	Brit. sh	794	Meyer & Co	London
Sumatra	Oct. 21	Clough	Amr. sh	1071	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Syringa	Mch. 4	Partridge	Brit. sch	242	Chun Cheong Wing	
Tullochgorum	Mch. 1	Mason	Brit. sch	175	Wieler & Co	Haiphong
Union	Feb. 8	M'chevarria	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
W. Minstrel	Feb. 27	Sivewright	Brit. bk	361	Siemssen & Co	
Western Bell	Feb. 12	H. E. Fish	Amr. bk	1135	Rozario & Co	Manila
Wm. Turner	Feb. 12	Vandervord	Brit. bk	431	Rozario & Co	Saigon

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destinations.
Chase	—	—	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	—	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	318	Water